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TELLS OF SCANDINAVIAN BUSINESS**

Director Sommerfeldt, of Norske Liv Insurance Company, in a survey of the business in Scandinavia, emphasized Norway's status with regard to the increased popularity of life insurance. In 1901-03 annual premiums paid amounted to 4,200,000 kroner; while in the period 1924-27 the yearly premiums averaged 46,300,000 kroner, or eleven times as much as before. The total capital of the companies increased from 40,000,000 kroner in 1901 to 448,000,000 kroner at the beginning of 1928. Much of this growth in business is due to the increase in population, amounting to 36 per cent since the beginning of the new century.

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The Danish Government's Institution for Life Insurance continues to bring millions of kroner to the national treasury, due to a steady increase in the signing of policies. The great bonus payment for the five-year period 1921-1926, which has just been concluded, amounted to 13,500,000 kroner. Of the institution's funds, 135,300,000 kroner are invested in high class bonds. Loans to municipalities amount to 54,500,000 kroner.

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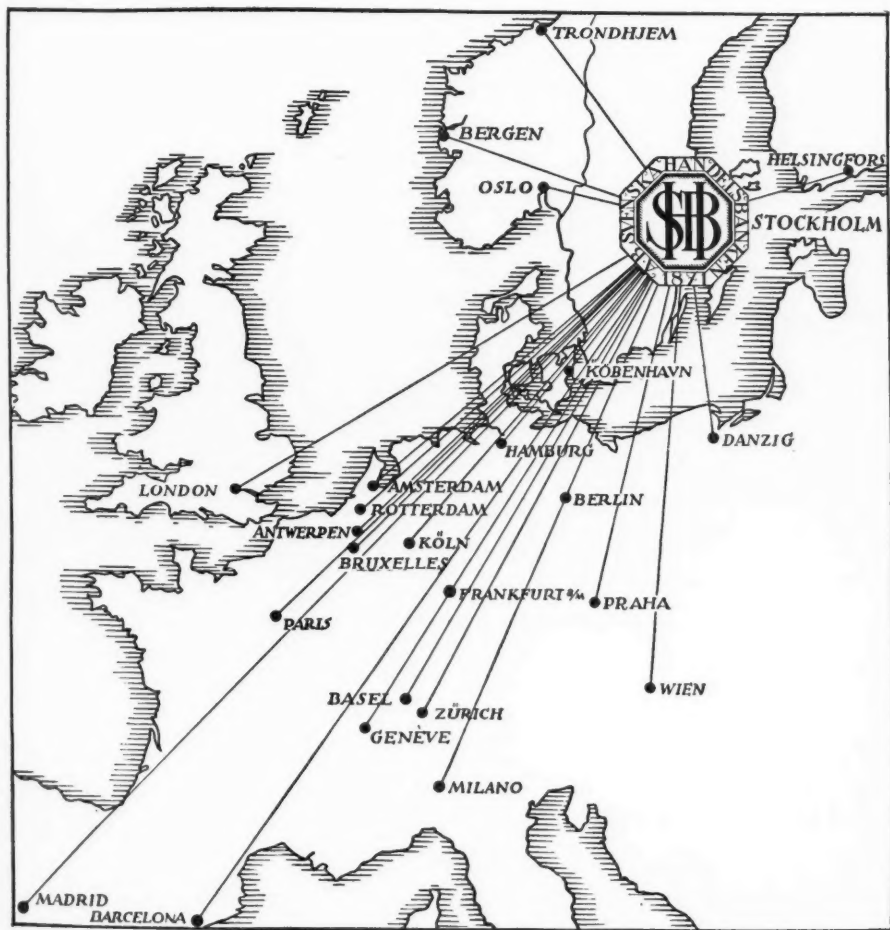
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FINANCIAL NOTES

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN NORWAY
CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY

In the Norwegian Storting, Minister of Finance Lund furnished an account of the country's financial outlook on the basis of what had been experienced during the past year. He considered the situation promising, with a considerable improvement over 1928. Unemployment had been reduced, and while he did not desire to be considered unduly optimistic, Minister Lund looked forward to a steady advance in the economic direction. As for any further reduction in national expenditures, he felt that this was hardly possible at the present time.

THE SKF COMPANY PLANS EXTENSIVE
NEW FINANCING

The Swedish ball bearing company, the SKF, is planning an increase in its capitalization amounting to 24,000,000 kronor, making the total 130,000,000 kronor. The main purpose of this move is the purchase of the majority shares in the two German ball bearing companies, Fries & Hoepflinger and Fichtel & Sachs. In the latter case the transaction concerns the ball bearing division of the Schweinfurther Precisions-Kugellager works.

SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN ISSUES
ECONOMIC SURVEY

In the *Index*, published by Svenska Handelsbanken of Stockholm, there is an important survey of economic conditions in general. Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, the noted English expert, writes on politics and economics. Sir Ernest declares that it is surprising how few people in the world, so full of genius in the deepest problems of political economy, pause to think quietly for themselves what are the main factors that combine to make possible the existence of what is nowadays termed wealth. Another writer in the same issue of the *Index* shows what the effect of the American financial crisis has been on European conditions in general. Even before that crisis, however, Europe had experienced a certain falling off in production in a number of industries, he declared.

NORWEGIAN STOCK COMPANIES
SHOW CONSIDERABLE INCREASE

There were organized in Norway, in 1929, 1,471 new stock companies with a combined capital of 66,200,000 kroner, of which 60,500,000 kroner were paid in. At the beginning of 1930 the number of companies was 20,132 with a capital of 3,182,100,000 kroner. Whaling companies number 56, with a paid-in capital of 72,000,000 kroner. Shipping companies account for a capitalization of 697,300,000 kroner.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY OFFICIAL IN
NEW FRENCH POST

The Irving Trust Company makes the announcement that Jean Velay, its representative in Paris, has been elected manager of the new Banque Française d'Acceptation. This is the bank recently formed by a syndicate of financial institutions to develop an acceptance market in France. Mr. Velay has represented the Irving Trust Company

for more than 10 years, and has had charge of the company's interests in France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Poland, and the Balkan countries. The office of the Irving Trust at 22 Place Vendome, Paris, will temporarily be conducted by Mr. Velay's present staff.

DENMARK RECORDS NEARLY
ONE MILLION TAXPAYERS

A preliminary survey by the Danish Statistical Department gives the number of taxpayers in Denmark as 955,000 during the fiscal year 1929-30. The increase corresponds with the growth in the country's population. The total income of the taxpayers amounted to 2,762,000,000 kroner. Total taxable incomes are estimated at 1,629,000,000 kroner.

SWEDISH FINANCIAL WEEKLY ON
"KREUGER'S PROGRAM"

Dr. Emil Fitger, chief editor of the important Swedish financial weekly *Affärsvärlden*, in a recent issue gives a highly illuminating account of what he calls "Kreuger's Program." Dr. Fitger points out that according to Mr. Kreuger's own statement this Swedish financial genius prefers few but large interests, since he considers that small concerns demand as much work as the larger ones. Dr. Fitger distinguishes four mighty and solid cornerstones in the Kreuger & Toll structure, namely, real estate, government bonds, and industrial and banking interests. The writer points out that Mr. Kreuger often buys real estate and securities at favorable opportunities, but seldom sells anything of importance.

NATIONAL CITY BANK ON PUBLIC
CAPITAL ISSUES IN 1929

The volume of new capital issues in 1929 reached unprecedented proportions, declares the *Bulletin* issued by the National City Bank of New York. For the first eleven months of the year new securities offerings amounted to \$10,874,513,000, a new high record, 24 per cent in excess of the previous record established in the corresponding period of 1928. The first effect of the break in the stock market was to bring about a drastic decline in all types of financing, the total issues involving new capital for November falling to \$280,502,000 against \$843,390,000 in the month of October. With the passing of the panic stage, activity in the investment market showed a tendency to pick up in December.

NEW FEATURES IN DANISH BANK
ANNUAL FOR 1930

The 1930 edition of the Danish Bank *Annual* contains a number of new features that make this financial survey of more than ordinary interest. The statistics covering stock companies is especially important, as is the amortization table. The value of this bank annual is gathered from the fact that it has been a model for similar publications in a number of other countries. A. C. Kaarsen continues as editor.

JULIUS MORITZEN.

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

SOPHIE PETERSEN is a teacher in one of Copenhagen's Latin schools and has made several trips to Greenland for research in her own special field, that of geology. After her return last time, she wrote a book descriptive of present day Greenland, which roused some controversy. As the question of the relative spheres of influence of Denmark and Norway is still a moot point, her exclusive claims for Denmark have been called in question. Her statement regarding the superiority of the mixed racial strain—touched upon in her article—has also been disputed. The REVIEW, as an American magazine, reserves judgment.

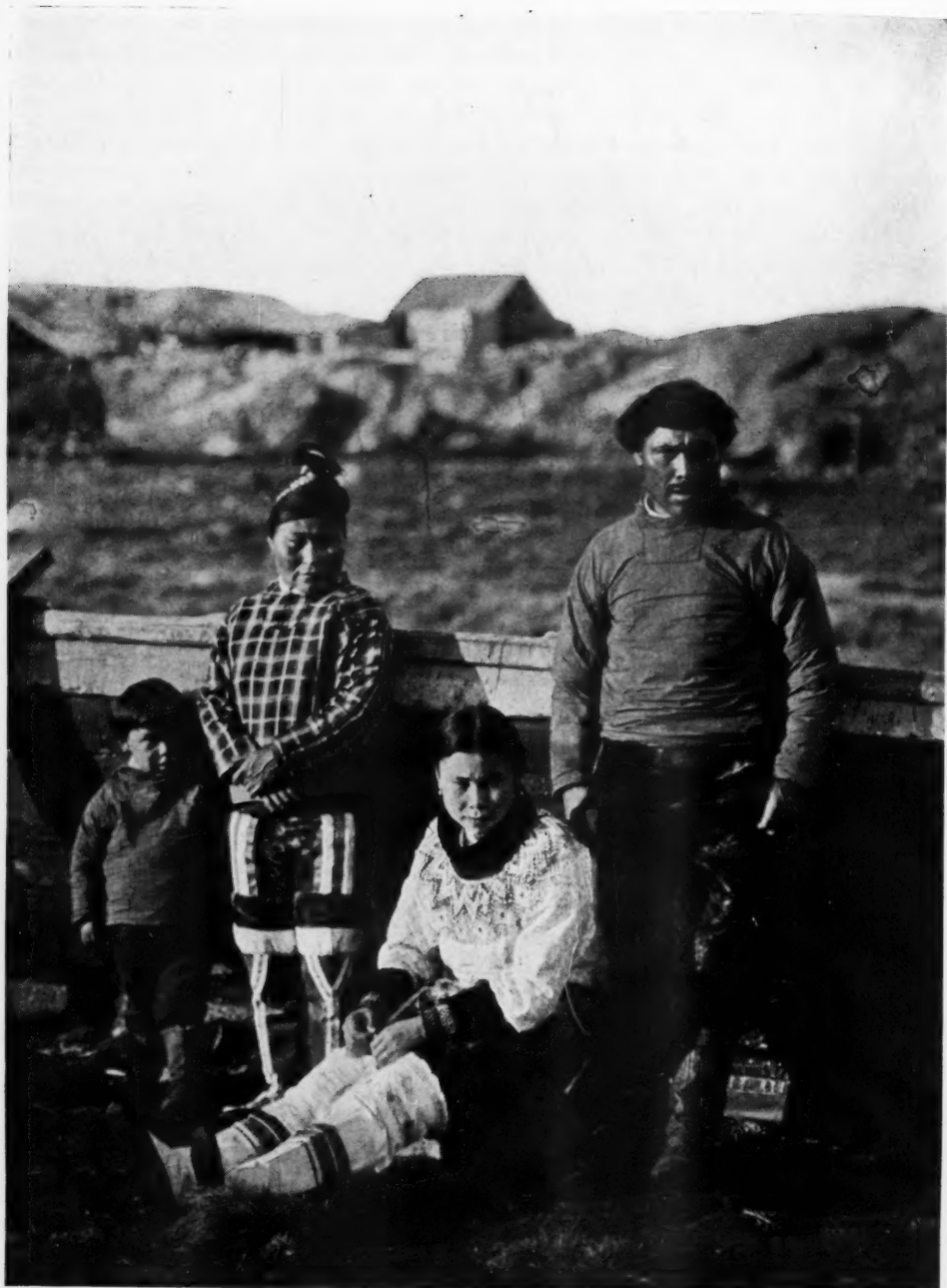
While Greenland is closed to the casual tourist, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark all will be the goal of special pilgrimages this summer. In Sweden the great attraction will be the "House and Home" Exhibition in Stockholm, which will last all summer and not only offers the last word in household furnishings and decorative arts, but will also be a pleasant meeting-place and the center of many forms of entertainment. The serious purpose of the exhibition is described by HEINZ SCHOENFELDT, a Swedish newspaper man, now in New York, who is thoroughly familiar with the subject. . . . Visitors to Stockholm should not forget the art treasures in the National Gallery, a few of which are pictured in the REVIEW with notes by its curator, DR. SIXTEN STRÖMBOM. The Gallery lies in the heart of the city, and only a short distance away is the famous Northern Museum with the open air museum, Skansen, so often pictured in the REVIEW.

In Norway the great event is the celebration at Trondhjem to commemorate the nine hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Ólav. The chief festival day will be July 29, the day which by tradition is held sacred to St. Olav, but throughout the summer there will be a

national exhibition of fine arts and an industrial exhibition. Many who go to Trondhjem will, no doubt, wish to take the opportunity for a cruise among Norway's fjords, and one of the loveliest of these is described by Mrs. LILLIAN S. LOVELAND, of Wellesley, Massachusetts, who took the trip two years ago and came back an enthusiast for Norway.

Most remarkable of all is the celebration in Iceland of the thousandth anniversary of the Icelandic parliament, the Althing. About this as well as about that at Trondhjem, the REVIEW has already informed its readers. The arrangements for several special excursions to Iceland are now being completed. THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS, who has before written for the REVIEW about the country of her ancestors, tells in this number of some opportunities for travel, and discusses what Iceland hopes to gain by the celebration next June for which preparations are now being made.

Denmark, too, is preparing for a celebration; one to honor its most famous son. The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen will be commemorated in his native town, Odense. For the convenience of visitors, the celebration will be held in July, but the real birthday of the poet is April 2, and the REVIEW will use this occasion to make its April issue a Hans Christian Andersen number. The articles, which have been prepared specially for the REVIEW by distinguished Danish contributors, will assuredly give the most complete account of Andersen's life and work that has ever appeared in English. Some of the pictures have been taken for us, and very many of them have never been reproduced on this side of the water. It will be one of the most valuable numbers the REVIEW has ever published.



Photograph by A. Bertelsen
A WELL-TO-DO FAMILY FROM UMANAK, NORTH GREENLAND. THE MAN APPROACHES THE INDIAN
TYPE, WHILE THE WOMEN AND THE CHILD ARE NEARER THE MONGOLIAN

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME XVIII

MARCH, 1930

NUMBER 3

Seeing Greenland

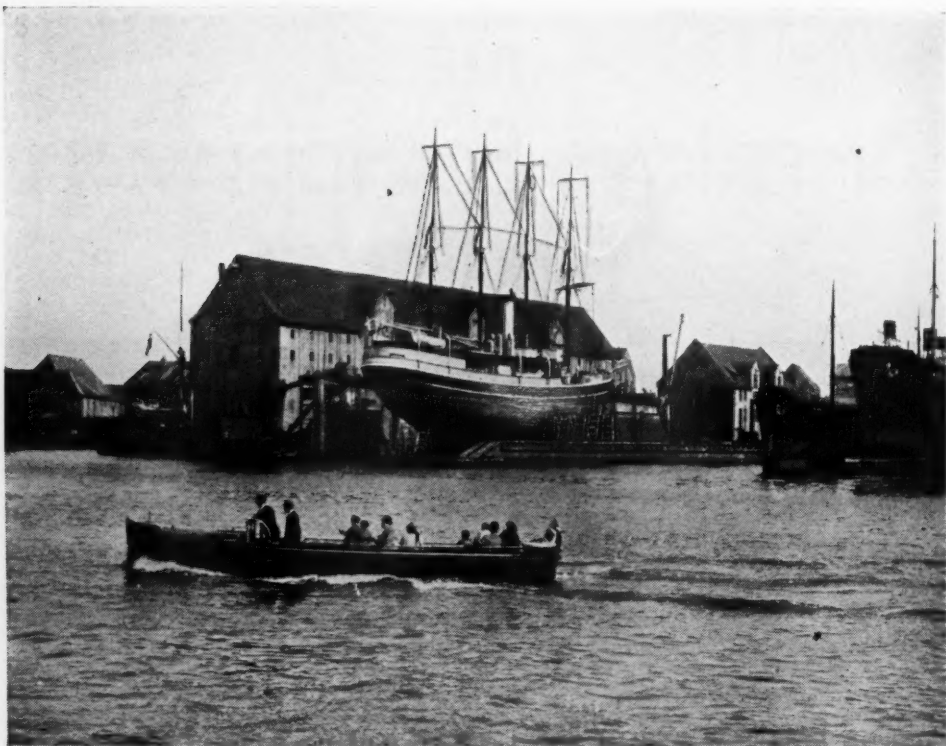
By SOPHIE PETERSEN

AN ODOR of fresh tar and rancid fish-oil meets us at the Greenland wharf in Copenhagen, where the trading vessels lie moored in the muddy green water. As Greenland is closed to tourists, it is necessary to have a special pass, stating the purpose of one's visit, in order to be admitted to the country. Our pass has been issued in due form, and we board the fine new motorboat *Disko*, which in about ten days will take us across the Atlantic, through Davis Strait, to Godthaab, the capital of Greenland.

When we land in Godthaab, we at once notice the few large buildings that tower above the small private houses. They are the church, the school, and the store and offices of the trading company.

According to strict etiquette, any stranger coming to a colony town must call on all Danes residing there; so we make a beginning by paying our respects to the governor, and then go on to the magistrate and the doctor. One will rarely anywhere find cozier and, in the best sense of the word, more typically Danish homes than those of our countrymen in the far North. It is as if the colonists had wished to create especially homelike interiors to counteract the stern and unfriendly nature; thus all Danish housewives in Greenland have a wealth of beautiful flowering plants in their windows.

We continue our way around the colony. In several places we find monuments erected in memory of events in the history of Greenland, or of men who have taken a leading part in the colonization. Thus a



THE S.S. GERTRUD RASK OF THE GREENLAND TRADING COMPANY LYING IN DOCK BY THE COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE IN COPENHAGEN. THE BOAT IS NAMED AFTER EGEDE'S WIFE

colossal statue of Hans Egede, the Apostle to Greenland, towers over Kirkefjeldet and is a landmark visible from far out out in the fjord.

On our way we meet many natives, especially women and children, as the men are out fishing or sealing in their kayaks. We speak to a girl who is evidently a resident of the town and is dressed up in all her finery, with her big collar of bright glass beads over her "anorak" (blouse). The ship having just come in, there is a prospect of a little dance that evening when the crew has obtained shore leave; hence her fine costume. Her hair is dressed in Danish fashion, but her friend, who accompanies her, is evidently from some distant colony where she has no chance to study Danish styles, so she still favors the old-fashioned top-knot.

Besides the modern coiffure we find certain other European touches in the costumes of the colony Greenlanders. The men, for instance, no longer cover their heads with the hoods of their anoraks, but wear caps; their trousers are not of leather, but of cloth; the women wear knitted caps. Our Greenland girl invites us to go with



GODTHAAB, THE CAPITAL OF GREENLAND, FOUNDED BY THE NORWEGIAN MISSIONARY, HANS EGEDE, WHO WITH HIS WIFE, GERTRUD RASK, CAME TO GREENLAND IN 1721

her and see her home, and on the way we pay a short visit to the colony store. The Greenland Trading Company has a store in each colony, where the natives can sell their catch and buy merchandise. The store is packed full, and the air is heavy with an odor of coffee, oil, grits, peas, and piled-up bolts of cotton. The Greenlanders take great pleasure in going to the store, and consider it a severe punishment if for some reason they are refused admission. They are apt to hang around during the few hours in the morning when the store is open. They take their time deciding what to buy, and pay for each article separately. Our friend purchases coffee, candied sugar, grits, and figs, and ties all into a big kerchief which she had spread on the counter, whereupon we leave the store and go to her home. She does not live in one of the old-fashioned dwellings built of stone and sod, but in a more modern wooden house. The primitive huts are still seen, but are now often furnished with wooden floors and panelling, as well as small kitchens with stoves. The wealthiest Greenlanders, however, live in wooden houses containing several rooms with European furniture, dressers, cupboards, clocks, shelves with cups and dreadful knickknacks, and colored pictures from Danish magazines.



Photograph by Fr. Balle

TEACHER AND CHILDREN FROM SAGDLIT, PURE NATIVE TYPES, AS
THEY ARE AT A MORAVIAN MISSION WHERE MIXED
MARRIAGES WERE FORBIDDEN

We are shown the house and given a "Kaffemik," whereupon we take leave and continue our way through the colony. Soon we reach the High School, a fine big wooden building, situated high enough to dominate the town. The class rooms are spacious and light, and it has a large gymnasium.

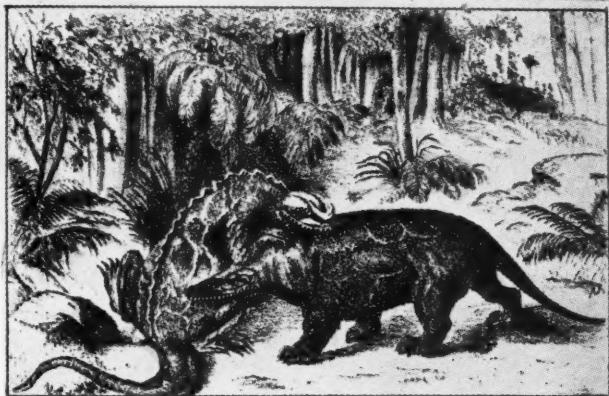
All Greenland children from seven to fourteen years of age go to school; thus there is no illiteracy in the younger generation. If the minister discovers an especially bright and studious Greenland boy, he can take steps to have him sent to one of the recently founded continuation schools and after a couple of years there he may be admitted to the High School and Seminary in Godthaab, which has a Danish principal, and a Danish and native faculty of teachers. The High School has two courses, one practical, giving instruction in bookkeeping and trades; students graduating from it may obtain positions in the service of the Greenland Trading Company. The other course prepares for the Seminary where students are trained to be teachers. A couple of the very brightest graduates are chosen every year and sent to Denmark for further training, after which they are qualified for the ministry, for teaching in the more advanced courses, and for responsible positions in the Trading Company. A teacher or minister takes a prominent place among his countrymen, and it is easily seen that the Seminary of Godthaab is one of the most important factors for the future of Greenland.

Another building of interest is the printing-house, which issues native books and the newspaper *Atuagagdliutit* (something to read). The latter was started in 1861 and until his death in 1928 was edited, printed, and illustrated by the native printer Lars Möller, a highly

intelligent man who studied printing and lithography in Copenhagen and devoted three-fourths of his life to the general instruction of his countrymen. The paper is issued once a month, and at the end of the year the numbers are bound in one volume and sent gratuitously to all settlements in the country, even the most distant ones. The Greenlanders themselves furnish the text and illustrations, and everybody may contribute. The paper contains many live articles, such as accounts of dangerous adventures in kayaks or on bear-hunts. Since 1912, another paper has been published in Godhavn in northern



*Aqulagut uko narssutit usamat ovinge tamarmik usamavli-
narssutit, nangorsuadde nunap alinit narssutit, tamona sila-
siup amassus naussutit massahortit avdlaqutellarmata amassigutit*



*maissikutit piritut. Sankut marrangutit avdlatit narssu-
amata tamahunga elasmassutit*

A PAGE FROM THE GREENLAND NEWSPAPER "ATUAGAGDLIUTIT,"
FOR WHICH THE EDITOR HAS HIMSELF DRAWN THE PICTURES
FROM A EUROPEAN BOOK, AND MADE THE CUTS

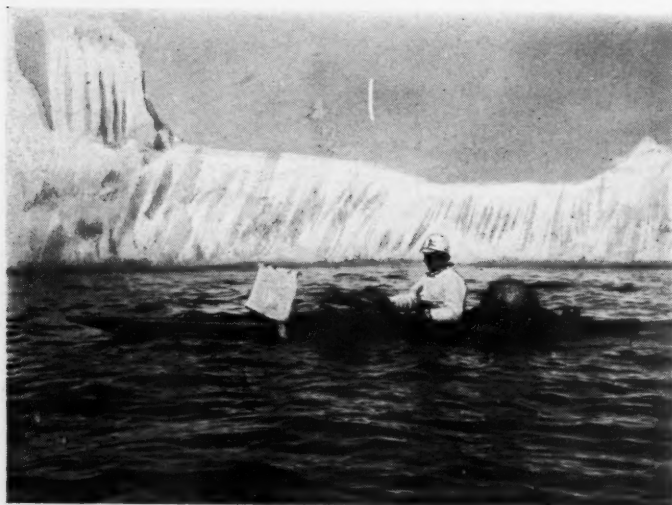
Greenland. Of course many of the articles in these papers are naïve and clumsy, but it must be remembered that they are written by men used to handling the harpoon rather than the pen, and the freshness and keen observation revealed in them must be greatly admired.

Our excursion through the colony must stop here, as we are invited to take dinner with one of the Danish families. We are almost sure of being treated to roast reindeer or white grouse, and perhaps to "mattak," the snow-white skin of the white whale, cut in very long strips and eaten raw, and considered not only a delicacy but also very rich in vitamins and therefore a good preventive against scurvy. After dinner we are shown the domestic animals. All the Danes keep goats and chickens. In the gardens, which have to be furnished with



Photograph by A. Bertelsen

"THE SLEEPING MAN'S MOUNTAIN," BY THE UMANAKFJORD, A TYPICAL FJORD
LANDSCAPE OF NORTH GREENLAND



A SEALER IN HIS KAYAK WITH HIS HARPOON. HIS SAIL AND HIS
CLOTHING ARE WHITE LIKE THE ICE TO DECEIVE THE SEAL

special soil, we find beets, cabbage, rhubarb, and turnips. Spinach, lettuce, parsley, and radishes are grown in hotbeds.

In one of the Danish launches we may follow a Greenland seal-hunter and see him handle his kayak, the most graceful one-man craft in the world. In former

days all Greenlanders lived by sealing. The people were scattered along the coast wherever the seals were most numerous. Now the



Photograph by A. Bertelsen

A CALVING GLACIER. IN THE FOREGROUND, OLD-FASHIONED GREENLAND HOUSES

gathering of the population in the small towns has made this means of livelihood more difficult. The introduction of fire-arms has been fatal to the seals, and the intense hunting has driven the animals farther north, while at the same time the population has increased greatly. No wonder, therefore,



Photograph by A. Bertelsen

A WINTER HOUSE IN NORTHERN GREENLAND WITH THE
DOG-SLEDS ON THE ROOF

that the former means of support is insufficient and many settlements are poverty-stricken. In later years the inhabitants have had to resort to other trades.



A GIRL FROM WEST GREENLAND. SHE IS SAYING "NÂKA" (No)



A BOY FROM WEST GREENLAND. HE IS SAYING "ÂP" (Yes)

In modern Greenland with its changing conditions and varied means of support, it seems that the people who can best adapt themselves to the requirements of the new time are those of mixed descent, the offspring usually of marriages between Danish sailors or traders and Eskimo women. In a population of 15,000 in all, about 300 are Danes, 1,000 Eskimos, and the rest a mixture of the two races.

Fishing comes next to sealing in importance as an industry, and during the last years great efforts have been made to promote fishing on a large scale in the fjords and on the open sea, where codfish and halibut are the main catch. Fishing stations have been built along the coast, where the fish are bought and prepared according to modern methods before being shipped to Denmark. The whaling industry is also being encouraged, although it is very unimportant compared with that of former days. The breeding of reindeer, which now is insignificant, has been considered as a possible future source of income for the Greenlanders. There is a chance for the development of sheep-breeding in the southern parts of the country, where there are about 3,000 sheep. At the sheep-breeding stations near the colony Julianehaab the natives can obtain a "mother sheep" by promising later to send a lamb as payment. Agriculture will never be of any importance in Greenland, as the summers are too cold. Fox-hunting is very important, also bird-hunting, the latter especially during the winter and spring, when the sealing often fails. Bear-hunting is only of

significance at the most southern and northern ends of the west coast and on the east coast, where the polar bears come drifting on the ice. Mining is insignificant. There are a few coal mines, but the products are used in the country itself. It is difficult to foretell the future development of the Greenland industries. The fishing may provide sufficient food, but not the by-products of hides and blubber which are necessary for clothing and fuel in such a cold country. A combination of sealing and fishing, varying from one to the other according to the most profitable time for either, would be the ideal.



OLD ABIGAIL FROM EGEDESMINDE

The exploration and colonization of Greenland is unparalleled in history, and has been admired by the whole civilized world. Again and again it has been pointed out that Denmark is the only country which has known how to protect a primitive people from extinction.

Gradually a considerable literature on Greenland has accumulated in Denmark. It consists of about seventy volumes of scientific information, mostly written in English, and a great many accounts of travels and expeditions, some of which have been translated from Danish into English. But rarely do these writings tell about the daily life in modern Greenland or the difficulties which necessarily arise where ancient means of livelihood are no longer sufficient and have to be replaced by others in keeping with a new cultural phase. It is that which I have tried to describe in the foregoing.

Greenland is the land of the Eskimos, but during the two hundred years which have lapsed since the arrival of Hans Egede, Denmark has explored, colonized, and Christianized the country. It has not been possible always to avoid mistakes in this difficult task, but the welfare of the natives has always been the governing principle, and the protecting Monopoly has shielded them from the dangers which always threaten a primitive people in contact with a white race. Denmark has therefore earned the right to be the future protector of the Greenland Eskimos, to guard their interests, and to lead them forward to independence.



STOCKHOLM SEEN FROM THE AIR, THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS IN THE LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER

House and Home

Stockholm Invites to an Exhibition of Ideal Homes

By HEINZ SCHOENFELDT

SWEDISH ARTS and handicrafts have won honors when seen abroad at international expositions, and three years ago an entirely Swedish exhibition of contemporary decorative arts, shown first in the Metropolitan Museum in New York and afterwards in Western cities, revealed to Americans new and stimulating forms of art. This year Sweden will herself be host, and invites the world to come to Stockholm to see what has been accomplished in recent years for the embellishment of the home by a combination of old national handicrafts with modern skill and technique.

The Exhibition of Arts, Crafts, and Home Industries which will be held in the Swedish capital from May to September, is a continuation on a much larger scale of the annual exhibitions of the society Bygge och Bo, called in English House and Home. It will be a revelation of what can be done in a short time to elevate the taste of a whole

people. It is not too much to say that the movement has taught the entire nation to regard beauty in the home as a necessity and as an important factor in the solution of one of the most important social problems of our time—that of class distinction.

The development of Swedish decorative art in the present century is predicated on the realization that machinery is here to stay, and that the old times when everything was made by hand cannot return. So while the ancient handicrafts are revived and preserved, the sponsors of the movement have not rested until beauty also invaded the factory. Chief stress has been placed on beautifying factory products, not by turning out machine-made copies of hand-work, but by finding the forms best suited to modern needs and modern methods of production. To this end the talents of the best creative artists have been enlisted, which should make the exhibition this summer especially interesting to foreign visitors.

The House and Home movement began in the early part of the present century, when a group of people interested in the art and furnishings of the Swedish home decided that something must be done to save the country from the invasion of cheap and ugly machine-made goods. For centuries each district had had its special style shown in the furnishings and designs of the homes. From Skåne to Jämtland the peasants had to provide themselves with whatever household goods were needed; but after the first part of the nineteenth century had passed, newspapers and railroads brought news and samples of what the cities produced, and soon the salesmen followed. They had an easy task in impressing upon the peasant the fact that the things he had used for generations were not only out of fashion, but also that it was a waste of time to make all these things by hand when they could be bought for only a few kronor.

Home industry was killed; no one cared for hand-made articles any longer. Only a few men and women realized what danger this meant to old Swedish art, and they decided to save it. They did, and that in an unexpectedly short time. Svenska Hemslojds Föreningen (the Swedish Association for Home Industry) was founded, and branch societies were started in the different provinces of the country. All was done without extensive organization, mostly by influential and wealthy people, who gave financial support and, with the help of young artists, advised the peasants and home workers regarding designs and patterns.

The factories soon realized that if they wanted to meet competition from abroad, which through mass production reduced prices, they would have to follow the directions given by the Association for Home Industry.

To show what they had done and to interest customers in this new style, which was founded on the ancient Swedish handicraft and home industry, an exhibition was held in Stockholm in 1917. This was the first Swedish Home Industry Exhibition, but it was followed by others, at least one a year in Stockholm. The name was changed from Exhibition for Home Industry to Bygge och Bo, and under this name the exhibitions have won fame throughout the Scandinavian countries.

The first exhibition had to struggle with financial difficulties, but soon the House and Home became an event for which everyone who intended founding a home would

wait. The exhibition grew, and it grew fast, and now, after more than twelve years it has become a summer event in Stockholm of interest



GUNNAR ASPLUND, ARCHITECT OF THE EXHIBITION



FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JOHANNES HELLNER, PRESIDENT OF THE EXHIBITION

to everyone; to the man who wants to buy a complete set of furniture as well as to the man who only wants a little piece to brighten a corner of his home. Every firm dealing in wares in any way connected with the house or the home is given an opportunity of showing what its architects and designers have created since the previous exhibition. Entire houses with gardens, single rooms, all the lares and penates of a home, are shown. Cottages with pretty gardens, furnished to the smallest detail, are exhibited as well as the one room and kitchenette apartment. All the latest inventions in materials for building as well as articles for simplifying housekeeping are dem-

onstrated. Nothing which might be of use in a household is missing.

Home Industry has become a large field for the young artists of Sweden, and it has probably not only saved the art of the country from foreign influence and decadence, but it has also saved the younger generation of artists, giving them the opportunity of developing their talents not only in the things which most of their countrymen would have to regard as luxuries, but enabling them to create things for which everyone has use and need.

The success of these exhibitions and of the work of the Swedish Home Industry lies in the fact that their work has not, as is usually the case, been based on the standards of the upper classes, but has been founded on a broader basis. Wealthy people will still continue to collect antiques, but the workingman and the man of moderate means are the foundation on which House and Home have built their success. It was the families living in one, two, three, and four rooms whose homes needed a thorough cleaning, ridding them of the trash of the last century; and therefore a leading feature in the new style is what is called "Vackrare Vardagsvaror," a purely Swedish expression which is impossible to translate in two words, but which means literally, "more beautiful articles for everyday use."



AN EXHIBITION ROOM OF THE SWEDISH ASSOCIATION FOR HOME INDUSTRY IN STOCKHOLM

There has grown up a competition between friends among the workingmen to possess the most tasteful and beautiful home, and therefore the market in Sweden today is closed to all cheap imitations of art and to useless articles. In the homes of today little is to be found which only serves for decoration. The war and the hard years following made money scarce, and it was necessary to economize. Only necessities were bought, and they had to last. Therefore the two main characteristics of Swedish Home Industry had to be usefulness and durability. Hardly any of the objects found at the House and Home can be regarded as cheap. The Swedish proverb, "He who buys cheap, buys dear," is a principle for everyone who purchases for his house; the experiences from the past decades of purchasing inferior articles taught the Swede a lesson which he will remember.

In the Exhibition of Arts, Crafts, and Home Industries this summer the same lines will be followed as in the more local exhibitions of former years. Less stress will be laid on producing articles of adornment than on making the useful things pleasing and artistic. Though some exhibits will come within the domain of luxuries, the emphasis will in the main be laid on articles ministering to the wants of the average modest home. Originality of design will be encouraged in the effort to develop new and modern forms of decorative art.

That the architecture will be original and modern is insured by the fact that the building has been entrusted to the clever young architect Gunnar Asplund, whose Stockholm Library (pictured in the last number of the REVIEW) is the nearest approach to functionalism in architecture seen in any large public building in Sweden. Simplicity of line and adaptation to the purpose will be the keynote of the exhibition halls with walls almost entirely of glass. In the center of the grounds will be a square reserved for pageants and other festivals and capable of accommodating 50,000 people, with a seating capacity of 10,000. The thoroughly modern buildings will be seen against the historic setting of Djurgården where venerable trees are reflected in the waters of Djurgårdsbrunnsviken, with a view of Skansen on the other side of the bay.

The arrangements for the exhibition are in the hands of a Board of Directors of which former Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Hellner is the president. The General Commissioner is Dr. Gregor Paulsson. The Crown Prince is Honorary President of the exhibition.

*Pictures by courtesy of the
American-Swedish News Exchange*



SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS BY THE ROMSDALSFJORD

In and Out of the Fjords

By LILLIAN S. LOVELAND

WHAT IS THE country where in a comparatively small radius one may see all kinds of scenery, sublime and magnificent, peaceful and gentle: snow-capped mountains and blue and white glaciers, deep, narrow gorges and level green valleys, roaring cataracts and singing waterfalls, rushing mountain torrents and smoothly gliding rivers, frozen lakes among the clouds and the crystal clear, blue-green waters of the sea at the mountains' feet—all illuminated and colored by marvellous, unearthly lighting effects caused by the continuous daylight of northern latitudes? Norway! Norway in summer, is the answer!

A fjord, geologists tell us, is a sunken river channel. In fact, the whole coast of Norway has sunk several hundreds of

feet, so that the sea now comes up between the mountains where once great rivers ran.

Cruising among the fjords along the west coast of Norway, from Bergen at the end of the lovely Bjørnefjord, to the North Cape and back again, our little steamer felt her way in and out between precipitous cliffs with scarcely opening enough to pass. Sometimes we sailed slowly into a short passage like the enchanting Trollfjord—truly well named, for it takes but little imagination to see and hear the trolls among the rocks and waterfalls. Sometimes, as in the Nærøfjord, we passed through a long, narrow winding waterway, with a new vista of snow-covered mountain tops, of slopes covered with lichen and moss, all purple

and gold, gray, green and orange, and at every turn, foaming, dazzlingly white waterfalls.

Once and sometimes twice a day, we left our little ship, the *Stella Polaris*, for shore excursions, and we voted each one more interesting, more beautiful than the last.

First we were landed at Aandalsnes, and were taken in automobiles—mostly of American make, I noticed—along the ever changing, ever beautiful Rauma River in the narrow Romsdal Valley, past the imposing Romsdalshorn—just as imposing and just as lovely as the Matterhorn in Switzerland, my more travelled friends told me; then on past the lofty Vengetinder and the Trolldtinder, up, up to the pass on the summit of the range. The fine road over which our automobile glided so smoothly and whose grades, as we looped back and forth on the mountain side, were so gradual that we scarcely realized how we were climbing, was built by the Norwegian government in 1868. The railroad, also built by the government, was in view much of the time, though for the most part on the opposite side of the river. It has only been completed about five years.

Our driver, a ruddy-faced, blue-eyed, yellow-haired Norwegian, had lived in South Dakota for some years, and spoke English well. "I should think you would have wanted to stay in America," I remarked.

"No, I never got over being homesick for the mountains. Besides, there was a girl waiting for me."

He showed us his neat white farmhouse with big barns, green fields, and woodland, on the other side of the river, and also pointed out the large estate of an English gentleman who felt that Norway was the loveliest place in all the world in which to spend the summers, and who came there every year. This made me think of the American artist, W. H. Singer, who on a visit to Norway was so

impressed with the magic landscapes before him that he did not hesitate to build a studio and then a house in that paradise, where, as he says, "I hope to pass my simple life whilst filing my work more and more with the deep charm of this great land of the old Vikings." Singer's pictures of Norwegian scenery have been seen and admired in all the large cities of the United States.

At the end of our drive on the summit of the range, we stopped at a quaint little inn, Stueflaaten. There we devoured quantities of the most delicious cakes of all kinds—rich, crumbly, buttery cookies; nutlike bars of pastry; fluffy, golden layer-cake with home-grown luscious strawberries between the layers, and piled-up masses of whipped cream on top; crullers like ours at home, but creamier and richer. There were perhaps twenty or twenty-five different kinds of cake, and tea or coffee with cream thick enough to cut. The large room where the refreshments were served was foreign and interesting with its quaint furniture and hooded fireplace. The blazing wood fire was very acceptable in that cool, high altitude.

Some of us walked about, seeing many birds, such as the house martins, hooded crows, willow tits, and magpies, and picking the lovely wild flowers which grew in great abundance along the roadside and in the fields—Queen Anne's lace, heather, bluebells, ladies' delight, mountain cranberry, mountain pinks, wild roses and the like.

We had all kinds of weather on that twenty-five mile return trip, rain one minute and dazzling sunshine the next with the sky all overcast or only partly cloudy, and as we came down from the summit, we gazed in mute wonder at the stupendous spectacle of the mountains in the ever changing light and shadow; always beautiful, yet unreal and unearthly. We were mute because we had literally exhausted all the adjectives we could



SVARTISEN GLACIER COMING DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE

think of in all the languages we knew anything about.

Nestling at the foot of the mountains on a bay in the Moldefjord, Molde, the "City of Roses," charmed us with its pleasant homes, gardens, and parks.

We cruised along inside the mountainous Lofoten Islands which form a great wall shutting out the storms of the open sea. They are the rocky home of many sturdy fishermen. Rölvaag, who wrote *Giants in the Earth*, was one of them, even taking his name from the village of Rölvaag on one of these islands.

Crossing the Arctic Circle was an event, and so was our visit to the Svartisen Glacier, the only glacier in Europe that comes down to the sea. Svartisen means "black ice," but to me the glacier seemed very blue and white. In fact, as I looked out upon the top and sides of that great mass of ice, I thought of white linen in mammoth tubs of brilliant blue-ting water. Along the path called St.

Olavs Vei were many wild flowers, large white anemones, dainty saxifrage, luxuriant rock-leeks, bluebells, and others. Some we picked ourselves, and some were handed to us by bashful, rosy-cheeked children. I gave a ten öre piece to a little girl, and immediately a boy, probably her older brother, snatched it away from her and put it in his own pocket. We also saw a wounded sea eagle on a low branch of a tree, and numerous oyster catchers, sandpipers, and other water-birds on the flats near the boat landing.

Hammerfest, the most northerly town in the world, was most interesting, but the temptation to buy many of the gorgeous and unusual arts and crafts things the people make from the native materials was too great to be successfully resisted. Embroidered yarn mittens, reindeer skin mittens, hand-woven scarfs and caps, sealskin purses and bags, hand-hammered silver and pewter, tin and aluminum, beautiful enamel work and the

like separated us from our kroner and öre. Here, as everywhere in this enlightened land, people can speak and understand some English.

Our ship passed close to the enormous Bird Rock, really a huge mountain rising many hundreds of feet out of the water. We saw the myriads of water-birds, gulls, kittiwakes, guillemots, murre, and auks nesting on every ledge and rocky projection.

Some of us more courageous voyagers, in spite of a beating downpour and high wind, climbed or rather fell into the pitching launches and were conveyed across a choppy sea to the landing at Skarvaag, the most northerly settlement in the world where white people live the year around. The government telegraph had an office there, and in large letters was this sign in English: "Cable to your friends in America!" We passed row upon row of huge racks of drying fish and were told that Skarvaag exports much of this valuable product.

From Skarvaag we walked a mile or more up a long hill, still in the pouring rain, to see a Lapp encampment. The Lapps come down in the summer to graze their reindeer on land rented from the government. We looked into one of the reindeer skin tents, and saw a young mother holding her baby, and sitting on the ground before a fire watching a boiling pot. The smoke from the fire went out through a hole in the top of the tent, though the rain came in too, I noticed. A fine black and white collie rounded up a herd of some five hundred reindeer for our benefit, and they surely made a picture on the skyline as they cantered across the hilltop. Several of the reindeer with halters on were tethered near the tents. Their enormous antlers looked so soft and woolly that I pinched the end of one of them to find out. It was soft all right, for the antlers were then in what is known as the "velvet" stage. The fur, however, looked moth-eaten and ragged.

The great thrill of this whole trip was, of course, seeing the midnight sun. For three nights the sun did not set at all though it went through all the motions attending a regular sunset. The colors and lighting effects among the narrow fjords, with towering mountains on one side and the open sea on the other, transcended anything we had ever seen before. The sun descended to within a few degrees of the horizon, and then began slowly to rise again for a new day.

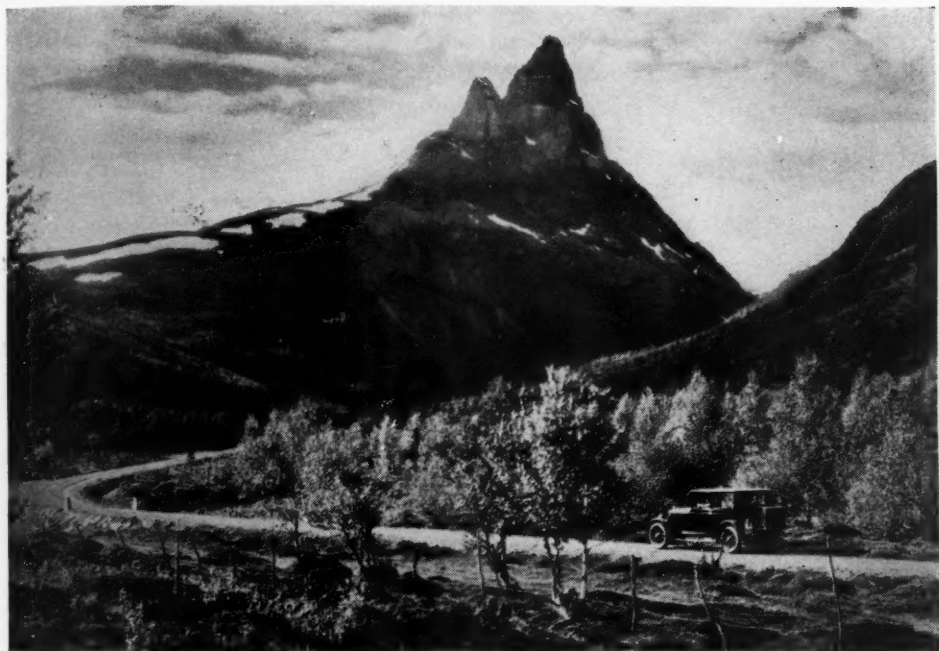
Of course, everybody stayed up those three nights for the great show, and just after midnight the ship's stewards served us with coffee and sandwiches, and on the great night itself, after our climb to the top of North Cape, with huge bowls of luscious strawberries and thick cream besides.

At Tromsø, that Arctic port from which many of the polar expeditions have set forth, we saw a hydroplane in the harbor and learned that it was a rescue plane about to set out in search of Amundsen, whose tragic disappearance the whole world was deploring.

One of our most interesting experiences was a motor drive from Marok at the head of the famous Geirangerfjord to Djupvandshytten—"Hut by the Deep Water"—3,295 feet above the fjord. The mountain lake is said to be very deep, and its waters were crystal clear where they were not frozen. The road up there, built by the Norwegian government in 1885, was a marvel of engineering skill.

Our good ship, with the romantic name *Stella Polaris*, or *Stella* as we affectionately called her, glided gently through the lovely Sognefjord, called the "poets' fjord" though it might equally well be called the artists' fjord, and at Balholm, where we landed later, I did visit an artist, Miss Neuman, who lived in a charming timbered studio on the strand along the fjord.

At Balholm, where the valley is wide enough for fields and gardens, I saw the



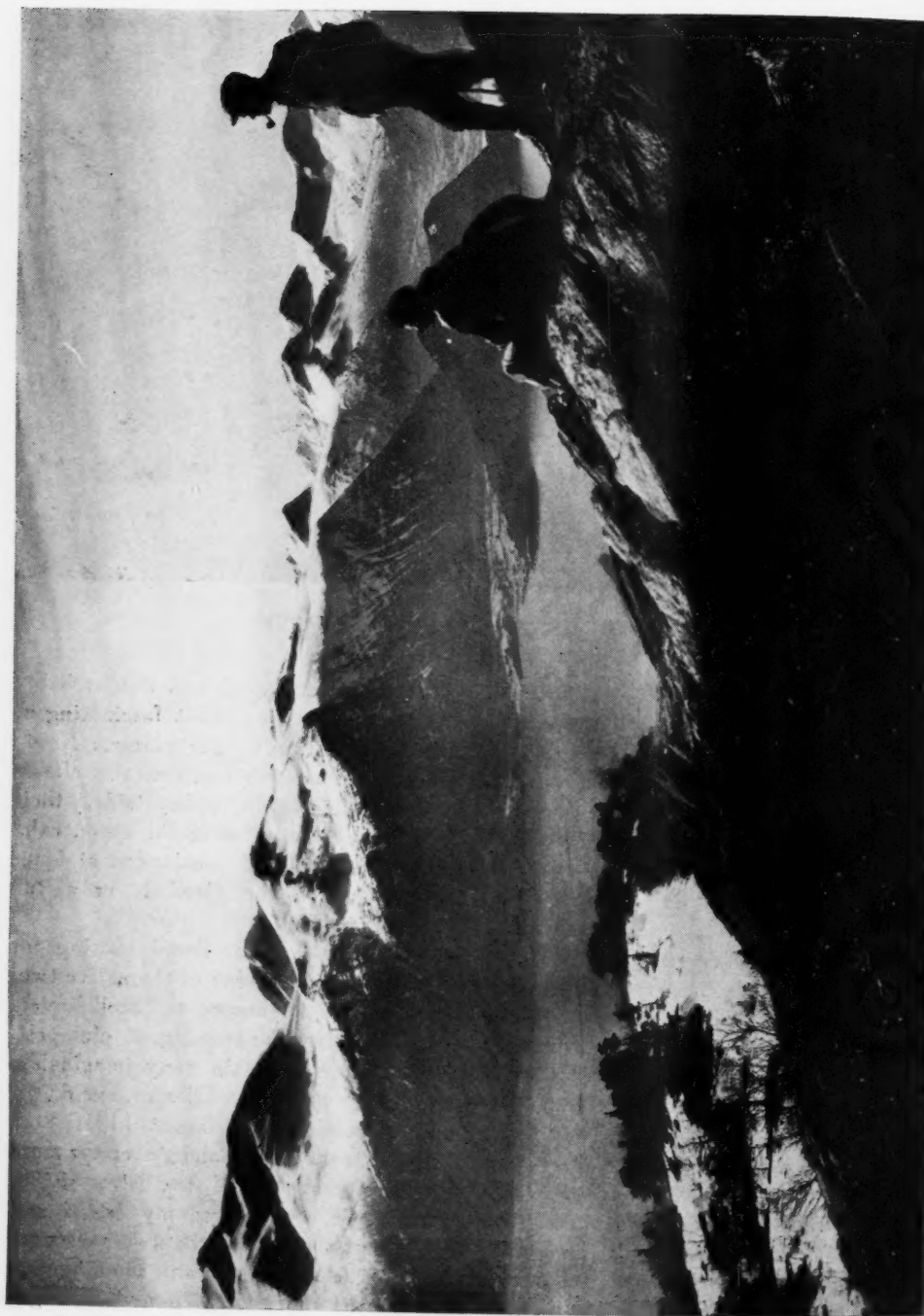
A SENTINEL ABOVE THE ROAD TO LYNGENFJORD

whole process of hay-making in Norway, with snow-capped mountains behind and the sparkling sea and more cloud-crested mountains in front. It rains so much in Norway—seventy-two inches annually, I was told—that grass and hay grow most luxuriantly; but this same excessive rainfall makes it no easy task to dry the hay after it is cut. The hay is cut by men with scythes, but if it were left on the ground or raked into windrows, it would soon rot, so the Norwegian farmer—usually a farmerette—hangs it up to dry like clothes on a line. Stout poles are set in the ground about three or four feet apart, and seven or eight strands of wire are strung on the poles. Then Miss Norway rakes the hay into convenient rows and piles, grabs an armful of the long wisps, and carefully lays it or hangs it over the wires, the lower strands first. The whole fence when covered looks much like a smoothly trimmed hedge.

Our last shore excursion was probably the most interesting, most fascinating of all. After sailing up the glorious Nærøfjord, where huge mountains rise almost perpendicularly on either side, their lovely colors reflected in the clear, calm waters of the fjord, we landed at Gudvangen, where the fjord is only 220 yards in width.

At Gudvangen we found waiting for us the required number of the native two-wheeled vehicles known as "Stolkjærre," each drawn by the cunningest, plumpest, jolliest little buckskin pony imaginable. Our pony's name was Lillegut, our driver told us, and said it meant Little Boy. Lillegut trotted gaily along over the more level stretches of road, the driver sitting on a small seat behind my friend and myself who occupied the two-passenger seat in front. When we came to an incline, the driver hopped off, and Lillegut slowed down his pace to a quick walk.

We rode along through the magnificent



Photograph by Wille

THE WILD GLORY OF THE RØMBEDALSFJORD



Nærødal beside the rushing mountain torrent for several miles, past tremendous silvery cataracts plunging down from the mountain heights above, and with marvellous views of the wild and romantic scenery at every turn. When we came to the foot of the Stalheimsklev, the hill upon which the Stalheim Hotel is situated, we all got out and walked. Lillegut and the other ponies were unharnessed and given a generous feeding of hay. "Elderly persons and ladies who cannot walk can drive up, one person to each carriage, by paying a supplement of 5 kr. to the driver," the program announced. However, we preferred to walk. While the ponies rested and ate, we trudged up the long climb, stopping to gaze at the mighty Sivlefos from a rocky point over the chasm below. It was very hot work climbing that last mile, and I'd be ashamed to tell how many cups of tea I consumed when I finally took my place at one of the long tables in the hotel's pleasant dining-room.

It was wash day at the hotel, for in exploring around back of it, I came upon three sturdy women hard at work. They still keep to the primitive custom of washing out of doors. Water from a nearby spring was piped into a great stationary tub or tank which was filled with white linen. More linen was in another large tub standing near, and water was heating in a large iron kettle over an open fire.

The clothes-lines across the roadway were already taken up with rows of glistening white linen. I am afraid if I were a "wash-lady" in such surroundings, I should spend most of my time gazing at the wonderful scenery, and trying to see if it ever looked twice the same with the flying clouds above and the constantly changing light, illuminating and coloring the mountain tops and deep valleys.

Next morning we came back to Bergen, our starting place. We who love Grieg's wild and beautiful music made a pilgrimage to his villa some miles out of the city. We looked through the windows into his little study down by the water's edge among the fine large trees and shrubs, wild flowers and ferns, with a view of the glorious mountain peaks across the narrow fjord. No wonder he could get the spirit of the sea and the mountains in his music!

On the same ride, we visited the famous old Fantoft Stave Church. Another evening we took the funicular or cable railway to Flöien on the summit of a hill a thousand feet above the city. Here as we stood in the sunset light, gazing at the panorama before us, the city, the harbor, the long winding fjord, the forest clad mountains, and the sea in the distance, we felt that this was a fitting end to our wonder cruise among Norway's mountains and fjords.



"LILLEGUT"

Pictures, including that on the cover, by courtesy of the Norwegian Government Railways

FAMOUS PAINTINGS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AT STOCKHOLM

Notes by SIXTEN STRÖMBOM

II. *Marie Antoinette with Her Children*, by Wertmüller

Adolf Ulrik Wertmüller was born in Stockholm in 1751, and died in the United States in 1811. The picture here reproduced was executed in 1785, after the artist had received permission through the Swedish king, Gustaf III, to paint the French queen. Marie Antoinette was then thirty years of age, glowing with health and pride in her children. The artist shows her and her children walking in the gardens of the Trianon. Against the lightly sketched landscape the group stands out in colorful luxuriance.

After completing his courses at the Academy in Stockholm, the artist continued his studies in Paris and Rome. He was influenced there by the newly revived classicism with its restraint and thoroughly plastic form. In the United States, where he eventually settled, he became a noted portrait painter. In Sweden his name lives as one of the foremost representatives of the Gustavian period.



MARIE ANTOINETTE WITH HER CHILDREN
Painting by Wertmüller



IN REYKJAVIK, NOW A CITY OF 25,000, ONE GROUP OF STREETS IS NAMED AFTER ICELANDIC FLOWERS, ONE AFTER LOCAL BIRDS, ONE AFTER THE NORSE GODS, AND ONE AFTER SAGA HEROES

Iceland Next Summer

By THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS

"**I**CELAND will become to the commonest tourist what the vineyards and myrtle gardens of southern Europe are to him today," says Thomas Hardy.

What will the average American traveler find in Iceland next summer? Certainly not an abundance of *ice* unless he scales the lofty heights of the volcanic mountains up to the glaciers. Last spring all the ice-houses in the country were empty, and it was necessary to import ice in order to protect the perishable food-stuffs. Reykjavik, on a February day, has recorded a warmer temperature than either Athens or Lisbon. No one suffers from intense heat during the Icelandic summer, but there is sufficient warmth to acquire a heavy coat of tan.

If the tourist cares for the unusual, if he seeks solitude, a cross-country horse-

back tour will meet his need. Every community is bounded on one side by a wilderness, a desert of ice, lava, and sand, broken by volcanic mountain ranges. It will be necessary, at times, to cross the glacial rivers by ferry boats, although many excellent bridges have been built recently. The writer has in mind one crossing of a mighty river, Jokulsa a Fjollum (The Glacial River of the Mountains), in which Dettifoss, the largest waterfall of Europe, has its source. The little ferry seemed so ineffectual amid the roar of angry waters, and the horses swimming alongside appeared to exert every ounce of strength in order to advance. The natives look upon such a passage as something very ordinary, scarcely worth noticing.

The bracing air among mountains and moors in the inland is an ideal tonic for



AN OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE SHELTERED BY HIGH MOUNTAINS. THE THICK WALLS ARE OF TURF AND STONE, BUT THE GABLES ARE OF WOOD

tired nerves. At the end of a day's journey there is always a welcome at some friendly farmhouse, where appetizing food is plentiful, and the soft eiderdown beds induce soothing sleep.

There are, of course, other modes of travel than these ancient ones; it is possible, for instance, to go from the Borgarfjord in the south to Akureyri in the north by automobile. Motor roads lead from Reykjavik to Mount Hecla, the Great Geyser, Gullfoss, and Thingvellir. The Thing Plains, where the Millennial celebration will take place next June, thirty miles from Reykjavik, is connected with the capital by excellent roads. It is proposed to use one road in going to Thingvellir during the celebration and another in returning, so as to avoid congestion. Aëroplanes are becoming increasingly familiar, and express boats circle the island constantly, offering, in

summer, an excellent opportunity of viewing the midnight sun.

To the student of languages and literature Iceland is an interesting field, particularly in the rural districts. The Golden Age of the sagas cannot be visualized through imposing ruins; the ancient Icelanders built their halls from perishable materials, such as wood and lava rocks which crumble easily. But Icelandic history still lives on the lips of the people. Every knoll, mountain, crag, and plain has its saga associations, graphically told by the natives to the stranger in their land.

For many months past, the whole of the population of the country has been more or less engaged in preparing for the Millennial of the Althing next June. Thingvellir will present a veritable city of tents, and it is expected that from twenty to thirty thousand people will



HARALDUR BJÖRNSSON, DIRECTOR OF THE HISTORIC PAGEANT TO BE GIVEN AT THINGVELLIR

sleep there during the three days of the festival. The celebration program has been prepared with elaborate detail so as to portray the country both past and present.

One wonders what the Icelanders in the light of the present day hope to gain through the Millennial celebration. This is something that I discussed, on my recent visit to Iceland, with members of the Parliamentary Committee and other leaders. Certainly the attraction of a future tourist traffic to the country is only incidental.

One of their dreams of the future is to establish a university in Iceland that will be the world's chief center of Old Norse literature and culture. In connection with that university the Icelanders hope to have an institute of genealogy and genetics where the remarkable source material on genealogies may be utilized as a basis for arriving at important conclusions with regard to inherited and acquired tendencies. No nation has kept such extensive and accurate records of its children as Iceland has.

Art is another field in which the Icelanders are, as yet, only beginners, although one of the world's distinguished sculptors, Einar Jónsson, lives and works there. The nation hopes to foster and develop its arts and crafts which were neglected in the past centuries while the struggle for existence engaged all energies.

Apart from the cultural aspects, there are Iceland's material potentialities;

these can only be guessed at as yet. Very little scientific research has been done in that field. The fishing industry is carried on with the most efficient modern equipment, but Iceland's water-power, four million horsepower, is still a chained giant, although it is believed to have unusual advantages in the uniformity of flow—a great asset for manufacturing purposes.

The Icelandic hot springs are another potential asset. Some are already used for heating public buildings and greenhouses. Plans are under way to heat the whole city of Reykjavik from the hot springs. It is believed that they could be used extensively for nurseries and in that way increase the production of the country.

Aëronautics is yet another field in which Iceland hopes to find a place. Already experts have pointed out the advantages of the northerly route for flying across the Atlantic, and Iceland lies directly in the path of such flights. Some favor the course from Iceland to Greenland and then to America. Others recommend that from Iceland directly to



IN ICELAND THE NORSE AND THE CELTIC TYPES ARE SEEN SIDE BY SIDE. NOTE THE SIMILARITY OF FEATURES WITH THE CONTRASTING COLORS

Labrador, arguing that it is impractical to touch Greenland. In any case, the distance from Iceland to Labrador is nearly a thousand miles shorter than the Azores course. Furthermore, by taking the northerly route the fliers escape the winds that are such a hindrance to the westward flight.

Iceland has suffered under a misnomer for a thousand years. The connotation of the name is responsible for the prevalent

misconceptions about the country and its people. The Icelanders feel that the disadvantages of such a name can be overcome by bringing visitors to the country to see for themselves. They hope that the Millennial celebration will be a real factor in presenting modern Iceland to the world in its true light, at the same time giving a sympathetic understanding of the historic past.



CHILDREN GOING OUT BERRY-PICKING

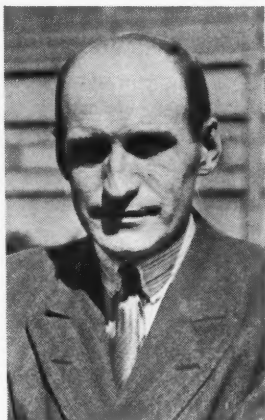
CURRENT EVENTS



U · S · A ·

¶As the United States Senate continues its tariff deliberations, it is a liberal education in geography to watch how this and that section of the country reveals its commodity interests, while Senators fight for what their constituencies want. For instance, when Senator Walsh of Massachusetts supported the duty on shoes, the insurgent bloc representing the West demanded a high duty on hides. The final vote gave victory to neither section, since both leather and shoes were placed on the free list. ¶One of the interesting revelations during the tariff debate on rayon was that the United States absorbs a third of the world's output of this artificial silk product. Democratic attempts to lower the duty failed in this instance. ¶So closely are the interests of the United States bound up with the five-power Naval Conference that, though the parley is held in London, it is an event that touches also this side of the Atlantic. When the voice of King George was heard so distinctly in America during the opening ceremonies, American citizens forgot that thousands of miles lay between the speaker and the listeners. King George's plea for harmony and a possible lifting of armament burdens fell on responsive ears. ¶The words of Secretary of State Stimson, head of the American delegation, also came over the radio on that historic occasion as a sure indication that a new era is approaching. "For," declared Secretary Stimson, "the chief purpose of our meeting is to transform the process of naval armament from a method of competition to one of mutual agreement and limitation; and to leave each nation free to have an adequate national defense which will yet not be a source of worry

and suspicion to its neighbors." ¶Accepting the resignation of Chief Justice William Howard Taft because of the latter's illness, President Hoover nominated Charles Evans Hughes to take his place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. In order to assume his new duties in Washington, Mr. Hughes resigned from the Permanent Court of International Justice. He had been elected to this post to serve out the unexpired term of Judge John Bassett Moore. As a former member of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hughes left that body in 1916 to enter the Presidential campaign as the choice of the Republican party to run against Woodrow Wilson. ¶With the finding of the wrecked airplane of Lieutenant Carl Ben Eielson and his mechanic, Earl Borland, on the icy shores of Siberia, hope of seeing the intrepid aviators alive is at an end. Like Roald Amundsen setting out to rescue lost fliers and going to his death in the attempt, so Eielson and Borland went on their tragic mis-



CARL BEN EIELSON

sion from Teller, Alaska, for the purpose of reaching the fur ship *Nanuk*, icebound at North Cape, Siberia, to rescue nine men and Marion Swenson, the daughter of the captain of the craft. That was on November 9, since which time nothing definite has been heard of the aviators up to the finding of the machine. ¶The peer of Arctic airmen, Eielson will go down in flying history as of heroic mould.

He it was who piloted Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins across 2,000 miles of icy wastes in the flight of 1928 from Alaska to Spitzbergen over the Pole. As a reward for this great feat, he was presented with the Harmon international trophy medal awarded the foremost American aviator for the year. ¶Born in North Dakota of Norwegian parents, Eielson entered the air service in the World War and came out with a second lieutenant's commission. He conceived the idea of opening Alaska to aviation while yet a guard in the House office building in Washington. His air exploits later are a matter of aviation history. ¶The tribute paid Eielson by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the noted Arctic explorer, "as one of the greatest pilots who ever lived" was based on an intimate acquaintance with the lost flier. Both men attended the State University of North Dakota. It was Stefansson who recommended Eielson to Sir Hubert Wilkins when the latter was searching for a pilot for his flight across the top of the world. ¶For the first time since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, a Congressional Committee consented to hold hearings on measures seeking the outright repeal or modification of the prohibition laws. The House Judiciary Committee decided to hear seven measures introduced during the present session. ¶These measures are as follows: The La Guardia resolution for the restoration of States' rights in the control of liquor; the Cochran resolution to repeal the amendment entirely and the Cochran resolution to exempt 3 per cent beer and light wines from the operation of the Volstead act; the Sabath, Clancy, and Igoe resolutions for absolute repeal, and the resolution of Mrs. Norton of New Jersey calling for a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment. ¶While the anti-prohibitionists made the most of what they termed a preliminary victory, the dry majority of the House awaited the report of the Committee on Executive

Expenditures which was at work on the bill for the transfer of the enforcement bureau from the Treasury to the Department of Justice. In the Senate, prohibition agitation centered in the Howell bill which would permit a policeman to obtain a warrant to raid a private home in the District of Columbia to which liquor had been delivered or from which he had evidence that it had been removed.



NORWAY

¶As briefly mentioned in last month's REVIEW, the Norwegian Government has approved the Christian Michelsen Foundation in Bergen. A fund of 5,500,000 kroner serves as the basis of this Institute for the Advancement of Science and Intellectual Freedom. The Institute, which will be situated in Bergen, shall always remain free and independent, endeavoring to enlist the services of



CHRISTIAN MICHELSEN

scientists who have shown decided merit. It may contribute to Norwegian research workers even if they are not attached to the Institute. When considering the full time appointment of a scientist to the Institute, the personal qual-

ifications of the applicant will weigh heavily. Norwegians are to be given preference in cases where equal ability among applicants is evident. As far as foreigners are concerned, Swedes and Danes rank next to the Norwegians and ahead of other nationalities. The following faculties will be founded: one for mental science, including religious phi-

losophy, psychology, and related subjects; one for natural science and mathematics; and one for medical science. The directors of the Institute are Professor Helland Hansen, Mentz Andersen, and Dr. Gunnar Boe. Professor Fridtjof Nansen has been appointed consulting member of the board of directors by the Government, and may remain in that capacity as long as he wishes. In addition to the board of directors, there will be a consulting board of ten members to be named by the directors. This consulting board will assist in making appointments to the Institute and will also act in an advisory capacity in other matters concerning the Institute. The main purpose of the Michelsen Institute will be to work for the advancement of tolerance and good-will between classes, nations, and races. ¶ Captain Riiser-Larsen and Captain Lützow Holm, both of the Norwegian Navy, recently discovered new land in the Antarctic when flying from the whaling ship *Norwegia*, which has been in the Ross Sea since last fall. The new land is situated between Enderby Land and Kemp Land and was taken possession of in the name of the Norwegian King. *Norwegia* left Norway in September, 1929, bound for the Ross Sea. Riiser-Larsen and Lützow-Holm were assigned to go along in an effort to try out the aeroplane in search for whales and possible new land. The aeroplane was of the American Lockheed-Vega type, bought by Lützow-Holm in Los Angeles early last summer. The *Norwegia* expedition has previously occupied the Isle of Bouvet and Peter I's Island. Consul Lars Christensen, of Sandefjord, is the financial backer of the expedition. Captain Riiser-Larsen is probably the most famous living aviator of Norway. He accompanied Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth on their first dash towards the North Pole in two aeroplanes, and later went on the airship *Norge* as second in command. ¶ Leif Lier, the well-known Norwegian

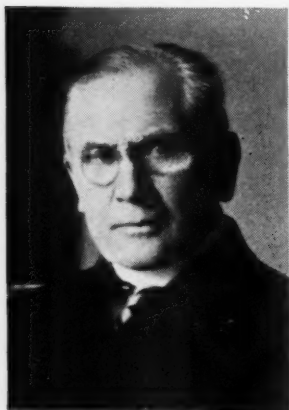
flyer, and Dr. Ingvald Schreiner have been missing since the night of December 27, when they started on an observation flight with the whaling ship *Kosmos* in the Antarctic. Searching parties have been sent out, but to no avail. The Norwegian Government has asked Admiral Byrd to look for the two missing Norwegians, when he passes through the ice belt on his homeward voyage, but practically no hope is held for Lier and Schreiner. ¶ In his speech at the opening of the Storting, King Haakon announced that a new law would be proposed giving women the right to become ordained ministers in the Church of Norway. The proposal has met with lively comment in church circles, where hitherto the sentiment has been overwhelmingly against feminine ministers. The executive boards within the congregations have voiced a distinct disapproval of any law opening the pulpits to women. Johan Lunde, Bishop of Oslo, has joined the executive boards in their protest, and is quoted as saying that the passing of such a law would spell catastrophe for the Church of Norway. ¶ The King included in his speech a proposal for the appropriation of 100,000 dollars to build a house for the Norwegian Legation in Washington, D.C. It is hoped that work may be started on the building late this year. A site at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street has already been selected, close to the British Embassy. ¶ Norway has donated a sum of 100,000 kroner to Iceland in honor of the Millennium which that country is planning for this summer. The money is to be made the basis of a fund for Icelandic students who want to carry on scholarly research in Norway. Crown Prince Olav will head a Norwegian delegation to Iceland in June; the prime minister, the speakers of the Storting, and fifteen Representatives will be among the members of the group. ¶ Jacob B. Bull, one of Norway's most beloved authors, died in Copenhagen,

January 6, seventy-six years old. His romantic novels from the famous valley of Österdalen made him dear to a large reading public. Bull also gained prominence as a writer of Norwegian history and several biographies of famous Norwegians. His son, Olaf Bull, is regarded as Norway's greatest living poet.



SWEDEN

¶The Swedish Riksdag opened with time-honored ceremonies. The Conservative government's constructive program for next year, as expressed by King Gustaf in his speech from the throne,



FOREIGN MINISTER TRYGGER

served to strengthen, at least temporarily, the position of the present cabinet headed by former Admiral Arvid Lindman with former Premier Ernst Trygger as Minister of Foreign Affairs. ¶The most important subjects covered by the King's address were a balanced budget, reduced income taxes, more State-owned power plants, and various forms of agricultural aid. The monarch also stated that, owing to the increased importance of trade relations with South America, the Swedish government will propose a new legation at Lima to cover Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, with a Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota. Consulates with salaried occupants were suggested for Dublin and Reykjavik. ¶The most eagerly awaited topic, from the point of view of local politics, was that of farm aid. The government's solution, as forecast in the throne

speech, consists partly in increased import duties on certain grains as well as rules for mixing home-grown wheat with the imported in certain proportions, partly in government aid for the better organization of the creamery industry and the export of butter, and finally in better co-operation of the farmers themselves. ¶Faced with this concrete program, the opposition parties, consisting of the Social Democrats and the Liberals, failed to agree on enough points to risk an assault on the sitting cabinet. ¶A government committee appointed to regulate the wages of the Swedish clergy suggested that the pastors of the Lutheran State Church be placed in the same income class as the government civil employees. This proposal would mean lower taxes for nearly every rural community. Radical measures were also suggested in regard to the property of the Church. ¶The electrification of the State-owned railway trunk line between Stockholm and Malmö was recommended by the Royal Railway Board. The total expense was estimated at 70,000,000 kronor, and the work would be completed by 1934. ¶For the construction and improvement of highways in Sweden, 80,000,000 kronor will be spent in 1930. Part of this sum will be paid by direct taxation, and the rest will come out of automobile, gasoline, and tire taxes. ¶A loan of \$150,000 has been offered by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to make possible the emigration to Canada of sixty-two Swedish families recently repatriated from the village of Gammalsvensksby, in southern Russia. Although the majority of the 900 Gammalsvensksby people who after an exile of 150 years were brought back to Sweden will remain there, a small contingent decided to settle elsewhere, preferably in Canada, where they have many Swedish compatriots. The climate in Sweden and the comparative difficulty in obtaining large tracts of land for agriculture were given as reasons for the desire to move on. A committee,

including the Reverend Kristoffer Hoas, Pastor of Gammalsvensky, will soon leave for Canada to make arrangements for the transfer. ¶Sweden has finished taking stock of its "green gold," meaning its forestry reserve, after seven years of work on a nation-wide tree count. The distance covered by the checkers was approximately 32,000 miles, or five times the distance from Stockholm to Cape Town. Including the bark, the entire supply of standing timber measured 50,039,938,000 cubic feet, or one-third more than expected, while the annual regrowth was found to be 1,684,477,800 cubic feet, which is two-thirds more than the preliminary estimates anticipated. ¶Swedish exports broke all previous records in 1929, the value of the surplus of exports over imports being more than 30,000,000 kronor. At the same time a new export record was set by the Grängesberg Mining Company, which last year shipped 9,000,000 metric tons of ore. ¶Leaders of the Swedish Church and many prominent Swedish sports organizers met in the presence of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf in the medieval city of Sigtuna, near Stockholm. Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, of Uppsala, proclaimed in a speech that sports and religion should go hand in hand and stressed the necessity of a closer co-operation between the young people's church societies and the athletic clubs. ¶Selma Lagerlöf, Sweden's queen of letters, first Nobel Literature Prize winner and only woman member of the Swedish Academy, has signed her first "talkie" contract. The famous authoress decided to let the Svensk Filmindustri, the largest organization of its kind in the country, produce a talking version of her recent novel, *Charlotte Löwensköld*. Miss Lagerlöf has previously had several of her works screened—though without sound—among them *The Saga of Gösta Berling*, in which Greta Garbo scored her first sensational triumph; *Jerusalem*, acted and

directed by Victor Sjöström; *The Girl from the Marsh Croft*, with Greta Almrot, and *The Stroke of Midnight* (*Körkarlen*). ¶The Stockholm statistical bureau has submitted an estimate to the effect that the city's population may surpass half a million in 1930. If we include the industrialized rural districts around the city, greater Stockholm now has 635,000 inhabitants. ¶Nearly 3,500,000 words were sent via radio from Sweden to America in 1929, as compared to 1,700,000 in 1925. Today 98 per cent of all telegrams from Sweden to the American continent pass over the Grimston radio station, near Gothenburg. ¶The mildest weather in 140 years was recorded in Sweden. All ports on the Baltic were ice-free, and football matches instead of hockey contests were held in Stockholm. ¶President Hoover has named John Motley Morehead as envoy to Sweden to succeed Leland Harrison, who has been made Minister to Uruguay. Mr. Morehead is a native of North Carolina, where his grandfather, also John Mortley Morehead, was twice elected governor. He served one term in Congress, and is now a resident of Rye, New York, of which village he has been mayor for five years.



DENMARK

¶The Conservative party has recently issued a manifesto in the form of a resolution passed at a meeting of the National Council of the Conservative party. Attention is again called to the party platform of 1916 which did not mince words on the matter of popular government. It said frankly that "the extension of the right to vote was likely to jeopardize the peaceful development of the country by allowing Social Democracy and Radicalism to advance with impunity." This prophecy, the manifesto said, had now been fulfilled, and it went on to attack the proposal of the present Socialist and Radical government for bringing about

disarmament. ¶On the question of disarmament, the Conservative attitude is voiced by the party organ, *Berlingske Tidende*, which says that the national policy should be to maintain sufficient defense to safeguard the national independence and fulfil international obligations. Among the latter the paper counts the obligation to Denmark's Scandinavian kinsmen to stand together for the protection of the North against any possible aggression. ¶Party differences were forgotten at the death of Fru Mathilde Malling Hauschultz, a member



MATHILDE MALLING
HAUSCHULTZ

of the Rigsdag since 1908. Fru Hauschultz was one of the first group of women to be elected, and was prominent in the Conservative party. Social Democrats joined with the Conservatives in honoring the memory of a woman who stood high in the estimation of the whole nation. In

the Rigsdag her speeches, which were marked by clear intelligence and a keen sense of humor, were always listened to with respect. She was prominent in many educational and charitable organizations, where her training as a jurist stood her in good stead when it was a question of defending the rights of the unfortunate. She was editor of the woman's page in *Berlingske Tidende*, where she usually wrote the leader. When the new Marriage Law was before the Rigsdag some years ago, she championed the rights of her sex against those of her party. ¶Can a Danish author determine whether or not a book written by him shall be placed in circulation by the libraries? Appar-

ently this right belongs wholly to Peter Freuchen in the case of his book *Nordkaper*, since the courts have rendered a verdict to the effect that a certain book store cannot circulate the work through its loan library. The author has the right to say how big an edition is to be published, and it is not his purpose to keep the book from the public, but simply to get the most out of his venture. The matter has caused a stir in Danish literary and publishing circles, and there is a possibility that the aggrieved librarian may take the case to the Superior Court for a final decision. For the purpose of getting at the facts in the situation, a committee has been organized composed of representatives of the libraries, the publishers, and the authors. ¶When the Danish West Indies were turned over to the United States, it could hardly be guessed that unused West Indies stamps would years later become a source of revenue. Such, however, is the fact. The stamps that were no longer serviceable after the transfer took place are now to be disposed of, and several million kroner are expected as a result of the sale to stamp collectors. Foreign purchasers have expressed a desire for a share of the stamps, which are to be cancelled in order to give them greater value in the market. The Cancer Society will benefit by the sale. ¶Denmark has always been fortunate in the ministers that the United States has sent to represent it at the Danish court. There is no doubt that when Ralph H. Booth, of Detroit, comes to Denmark to take the place of H. Percival Dodge, he will receive as cordial a welcome as was accorded his various predecessors. Mr. Booth has been engaged in publication for many years, and the *Detroit Tribune*, of which he is both publisher and editor, testifies to his high standing as a man of international judgment.

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Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 24-A, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommersrådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; Viggo Carstensen, Secretary, Gammel Strand 48, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. **Regular Associates**, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the REVIEW. **Sustaining Associates**, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the REVIEW and CLASSICS. **Life Associates**, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation was held at the Harvard Club on Saturday, February 1. In addition to the Trustees, the following guests were present: the Honorable John Morehead, American Minister to Sweden, the Consul General of Sweden, Mr. Olof H. Lamm, the Consul General of Denmark, Mr. Georg Bech, Major Sigurd Arnesen, Mr. Per Vigeland, and Mr. Carl Antonsen. At this meeting the reports of the officers for 1929 were read and approved, and the budget for 1930 voted upon. After the business of the meeting had been transacted, the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the election of the following officers for the year 1930: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice Presidents, Charles S. Haight, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Henry E. Almberg.

It was also announced at the meeting that the most important exhibition of American painting ever to leave these shores opens in the Royal Academy in

Stockholm on March 15 under the auspices of the Foundation. Mr. George William Eggers of the Worcester Art Museum, who has planned the exhibition and gathered the pictures together, deserves national recognition for his achievement, and the Foundation and its co-operating bodies, the American Federation of Arts and the American Institute of Architects, are proud to send such an exhibition to Europe. The architectural section of the exhibition has been directed by Mr. Julian C. Levi. In Sweden, the Crown Prince has consented to act as Royal Patron of the exhibition, and the following distinguished committee is in charge of it there: Axel Robert Nordvall, Chairman, J. S. Edström, Kommersrådet Axel Enström, Oscar Falkman, Dr. A. Gauffin, Overintendant of the National Museum, Dr. S. Strömbom, Intendant of the National Museum, and Thorsten Laurin. The American Committee are: Herman Aspegren, Jules S. Bache, Robert J. Caldwell, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Jeppson, George D. Pratt, Otto H. Kahn, Consul General O. H. Lamm, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Jonas Lie, J. Pierpont

Morgan, Harold I. Pratt, Hans Christian Sonne, and J. P. Seeburg. Anshelm Schultzberg, well-known Swedish landscape painter, is chairman of the exhibition in Stockholm.

New Fellowship

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Trustees on February 1, that a new University Fellowship for Sweden had been donated by Mrs. G. Thomson Parker as a memorial to her husband, the late G. Thomson Parker. The Trustees accepted the Fellowship with thanks, and directed that proper resolutions of gratitude and condolence should be forwarded to Mrs. Parker. Mr. Parker, who died in England in December, had long been a generous friend of the Foundation. He was a former president of the New York Chapter, and donated a Fellowship in 1926.

Fellows of the Foundation

Mr. N. H. Nielsen, Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, arrived in the United States in January to take up his work with the Cincinnati Bickford Tool Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Ake Thulstrup, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived also and has begun the study of American journalism.

Mr. Christian Damm, Fellow of the Foundation from Norway, has taken up his work with the Westinghouse Electric Company in Pittsburgh.

Former Fellows

Dr. Albert Fisher, Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, 1921-1922, to study medicine at the Rockefeller Institute, has continued to devote himself to cancer research, and has become widely known as a specialist in this field. He has been chosen to head the new institute which is being erected in Copenhagen by the Carlsberg Cancer Fund, and to which the Rockefeller Institute has recently given a million kroner to be used for maintenance.

Miss Birgit Nissen, a Fellow of the Foundation from Norway in 1928-1929, has recently conducted her third winter camp for women. These camps are arranged to give women, who are interested in social and political questions, an opportunity to come together and enlarge their knowledge of actual problems by means of a week of lectures and discussions, combined with recreation in the way of music and outdoor sports.

Paul Fjelde, Fellow of the Foundation, 1924-1925, to study sculpture in Denmark, is now director of the school of sculpture at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, where he also teaches modelling and life drawing. Aside from this he is engaged in making a set of six decorative panels, up to fifteen feet long, for a business building in Federal Street. These panels are to represent transportation, power, finance, and other aspects of business activity. Last year Fjelde acted as head of the school of sculpture of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, during the leave of absence of the permanent director. Aside from his teaching, he executed, while there, six large panels for the Westinghouse monument, representing Westinghouse inventions.

The Scandinavian Forum

The Editor of the *REVIEW* was guest of honor at a dinner given by the American Scandinavian Forum of Boston at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge, on Friday, January 31. After the dinner Miss Larsen lectured to the members of the Forum on "Living Scandinavian Authors."

Club Night

The New York Chapter of the Foundation held its monthly Club Night at the Hotel Plaza on Friday, February 7. The entertainment was in the form of a musical program arranged by Anita Tully, soprano, Greta Skog, mezzo, and Wilhelmine Treuling, pianist.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

A Students' Tour to Sweden

A students' tour to Sweden is being planned for next summer, under the joint auspices of well-organized committees in New York and Stockholm. The American committee, composed of a representative group of university professors from both eastern and western schools, is headed by Minister Boström as honorary chairman, and Mr. James Creese as chairman. Consul General Lamm is also a member of the committee. Hilmer G. Lundbeck is treasurer, and Birger Nordholm secretary. Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen in Stockholm is represented by Miss Eva Fröberg and A. R. Nordvall.

The tour will be limited to men students only, and the maximum number to be taken is twenty-five. The party will be under the leadership of Professor George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, who spent the year 1927-1928 in Sweden studying the history of Swedish emigration, and is the editor of the publications of the Swedish Historical Society of America. The party will sail on the *Gripsholm* from New York on June 27 to make a tour of central Sweden and to attend a series of lectures by well-known Swedish educators for a couple of days in Uppsala and for five days in Stockholm, where the university has placed its halls at the disposal of the lecturers.

Application for membership may be made to Dr. Stephenson or to Mr. Nordholm, Swedish State Railways, New York.

A Holiday Course in Danish

Again this year there will be given a holiday course in Danish language and culture in Copenhagen during the month of August. Last year's course proved even more popular than that of the preceding year, so that now it may no doubt be looked upon as an established annual

event. One of last year's students, a Fellow of the Foundation, has written a long and enthusiastic report of his experience, from which we quote:

"The personnel of the summer course was a drama in itself; an opera singer from Germany, a secretary from the Chinese legation, a Hungarian artist; professors of languages from all parts of the globe, including one from Brown University, a Welsh college student, and Oxford men and women; representatives of eleven countries collected here in Denmark from all quarters of the globe with one aim in view. Not only did these students bring with them a cheerful attitude and strict attention, but the management had organized beforehand a marvellous schedule for the whole month, so arranged that it covered every phase of Danish culture and activity.

"The benefits obtained from this holiday course can never be measured by its nominal registration fee. Not only was a fair working knowledge of the language established, but a general view of Danish customs and landmarks was obtained. The contact with such a worldwide group of students was an education in itself. One can safely say that the holiday course last year presented all it was scheduled to present and more. Certainly it can be highly recommended as a pleasant and profitable introduction to Denmark."

Another student, who only took some part in the course, writes that she "was very much impressed by what it offered for a very modest fee. . . . The instruction was excellent, and the students to whom I talked were enthusiastic about the tours. I went along on one all-day trip on a Saturday, and that was one of the most memorable days of my summer."

The cost of the course is fifty kroner, and further particulars and applications for admission may be obtained from "Feriekursus," Frederiksholms Kanal 26, Copenhagen K., Denmark.



THE DEATH OF ST. OLAV AT STIKLESTAD. ROSE WINDOW IN AKERSHUS, OSLO, LOANED FOR THE EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK

By Emanuel Vigeland

A Music Festival in Stockholm

Among the many entertainments and congresses that are being arranged for next summer in Stockholm is a music festival during the first week of July. It will be a festival of song, and singers from every province in Sweden will participate. No less than 7,000 are expected, and aside from these the *Drottningholm* will bring 500 Swedish-American singers to take part in the programs. The concerts are to be given in the great athletic stadium, which was erected in Stockholm for the Olympic games in 1912, and a vast stage, equal to seating all the singers, is now being erected within the southern entrance. This is the fifth national music

festival of this kind to be held in Sweden, and choruses and glee clubs are already rehearsing the program, which will be composed of Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Finnish songs.

Kristina Nilsson's Art Treasures

Last January the National Museum in Stockholm opened an exhibition consisting of paintings and other costly treasures which had been bequeathed to the Museum by Kristina Nilsson upon her death in 1921. The celebrated singer's paintings included such masterpieces as canvases by Murillo, Rubens, Corot, Greuze, Fragonard, Troyon, Diaz, and Gainsborough, to mention a few of the best known.

Aside from the paintings there were shown rare porcelains, silver, enamels, and jewels, and other valuable and interesting art objects.

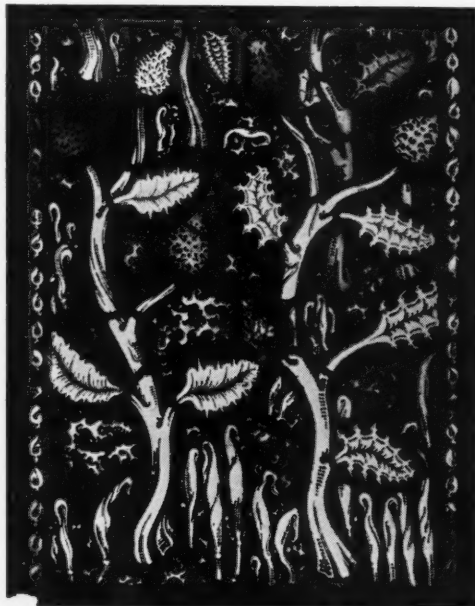
The Norwegian-American Historical Association

The second triennial meeting of the Norwegian-American Historical Association was held in Minneapolis on January 7. The president, Reverend D. G. Ristad, presided. A sustained growth in membership has been maintained, and the Association's publications are having increased sales. An anonymous gift of \$2,000 towards defraying publication expenses was announced. The archives of the Association are being arranged in quarters proffered by St. Olaf College. Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, chairman of the board of publications, announced that in the course of its four years' existence, the Association had published eight volumes, and he discussed plans for future publications. The treasurer, Birger Osland, reported that the endowment fund now amounted to \$7,500 and that the treasury contained \$824.51.

The following officers were elected for a three-year term: President, Magnus Swenson; Vice-President, D. G. Ristad; Secretary, O. E. Rølvaag; Treasurer, Birger Osland.

Scandinavian Literature Over the Radio

The North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs is arranging a series of talks which will be broadcast from Grand Forks over KFJM on "Some Modern Scandinavian Novelists." Dr. Richard Beck, new head of the department of Scandinavian Languages and Literature at the University of North Dakota, will give the talks, the first of which will be of an introductory character dealing with the relations of Scandinavian authors to present day literature. This will be followed by a talk on each of ten contemporary writers.



"THISTLES," ILLUSTRATING THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER. IN OSCARSKYRKAN, STOCKHOLM

By Emanuel Vigeland

Vigeland's Glass

The exhibition of Emanuel Vigeland's work in the show of the Architectural League in New York was a revelation of the possibilities of stained glass. Such depth and fiery glow of color is seen only in the glass of old cathedrals and is due to the fact that the great Norwegian master, like his medieval prototypes, is both artist and craftsman. He supervises every detail of the work and does much of it with his own hands. In particular the burning receives his personal attention, and it is largely due to the intensity of heat he uses that his glass is at once so vivid and subtle in color. In his composition he is a thorough modern. With conscious skill, every detail is made to heighten the effect of the central figure. This is especially marked in the great triple window, "Music," the largest piece in the exhibition, where all the gorgeous display of light comes to a focus in the face of Apollo playing before the Muses.

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Published Weekly on
Thursdays by

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TRADE NOTES

COPENHAGEN PREPARING FOR INTERNATIONAL DAIRY CONGRESS

While the International Dairy Congress, to be held in Copenhagen, is still some months in the future, the importance of this coming event has made it necessary to begin preparations at once. Denmark's position as a butter producing country is so well established that many other nations look forward to gaining much valuable information from the congress. Besides the program at the meeting itself, there will be visits to leading dairies, and a great exhibition of Danish agricultural products in the Forum.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS HONOR MEMORY OF GREAT SWEDISH CHEMIST

At the annual meeting of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, held in Chicago, tribute was paid to the memory of Karl Wilhelm Scheele, the distinguished Swedish chemist who one hundred and fifty years ago made a discovery that materially influenced the manufacture of many drugs, toilet preparations, and foods. A message sent to the Crown Prince of Sweden by Sidney M. Colgate, president of the association, read in part: "We desire to extend to your Highness as honorary member of the Royal Academy of Sciences an expression of gratitude and felicitation on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of glycerine

by the distinguished Swedish chemist, Karl Wilhelm Scheele."

NORWAY SEES GREAT FUTURE IN CATERING TO RAYON INDUSTRY

Some of the pulp mills of Norway are leading in an interesting new development, namely the installation of machinery for producing the artificial silk known as rayon. The Borregaard concern, at its plant at Sarpsborg, has been experimenting with great success in providing a constant quality control under actual manufacturing conditions. In Finland a similar movement is under way where the new German mill of the Waldhof concern has been established. As for the pulp situation in general, Norway is rapidly approaching Sweden and Finland in output, and the financial rehabilitation within the past few years has further assisted the industry to develop.

NORWEGIAN HYDRO COMPANY TREBLES ANNUAL OUTPUT

At the annual meeting of the Norwegian Hydro Company, held at Notodden, it was shown that, due to improved working methods, the production had trebled since the last report was made. The board of directors, under the chairmanship of Marcus Wallenberg of Stockholm, voted an increase of the capital stock by 28,000,000 kroner and the issue of 156,373 new shares, one-fourth to be taken over by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, the rest to be placed on the Paris Bourse. The net profit for the year amounted to 3,548,383 kroner.

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United States.....	Aug. 23
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Frederik VIII.....	Sept. 13
United States.....	Sept. 27
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Oscar II	Oct. 11
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SHIPPING NOTES

BALTIC SHIPPING SHOWS CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS

The Baltic market proved very attractive to Scandinavian shipping during 1929. The Danish freight movement alone registered 12.7 points higher than in the previous year. Smaller ships are the rule in the Baltic, but there is some apprehension on the part of the owners of these vessels that larger ships unable to find employment elsewhere may invade the territory. It is reported on good authority that Italy is after a share of the Baltic business with an extension of the Italian Northern Service to Danzig. The higher freight index prevailing at present is due in a measure to the nominally higher rates obtained for carrying lumber to Russia.

PROPOSED NEW SHIP FOR SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

Plans for the proposed new ship for the Scandinavian-American Line have been prepared and placed before the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen. Negotiations, however, are still being conducted with various Danish and foreign ship-building concerns with regard to the construction of the new liner which is to enter the New York-Copenhagen service. Much depends on what the future has in store for transatlantic shipping in general. That the proposed addition to the fleet will be the last word in ship construction is warranted by the policy of the company.

NORWAY SAID TO POSSESS WORLD'S MOST MODERN FLEET

According to the Norwegian *Veritas*, Norway now possesses the most modern merchant marine in the world. In the course of last year the fleet was increased by more than 300,000 tons. Of the 1,860 ships aggregating over 3,300,000 tons, 1,400 are steamers with a total of 2,318,400 tons, and 309 are motor ships aggregating 981,640 tons. Under construction or on order for Norwegian accounts are 25 steamers with an aggregate of 45,000 tons and 37 motor ships of 156,500 tons. Built exclusively for the transportation of whale oil, there is a tanker fleet of more than 100 ships with an aggregate of over 600,000 tons.

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE REVIEWS 1929 ACTIVITIES

In a review of its activities for the year 1929 the Swedish American Line states that its distribution of passengers was as follows: westbound first class 5,723, third class 16,489; eastbound first class 4,443, third class 9,939. On its West Indies cruises the line carried a total of 1,374. The grand total of passengers carried during 1929 was 37,968.

COPENHAGEN INTERESTS OF MOORE & McCORMACK COMPANY

Moore & McCormack, general agents in Copenhagen for the American Scantic Line and United States Line, has added to its management Superior Court Attorney V. Falbe-Hansen. He takes the place of Director Adolf Palmquist.

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